When the conference report was presented to the Senate, Mr. Platt, satisfied that no Copyright bill could become a law with the Sherman and Ingalls amendments, (the one allowing the importation, on payment of tariff duties, of foreign copies of copyright hooks, and the other allowing the importation of newspapers and magazines) moved that the Senate recede from them.

Mr. Sherman argued in support of his amendment, and said that without it he would not feel at liberty to vote for the bill. He would not give to the publishers of the United States the absolute monopoly of the production of any book. He would give to them the privilege of a protective duty that would secure employment to printers and to capital-as in the case of other products of the country. If the bill became a law without the amendment, he believed that it would be the most t popular law on the statute book. It was the spirit of monopoly and the desire for absolute prohibition that lay at the foundation of the opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Hiscock, one of the conferrees, supplemented what Mr. Platt had said about the failure of the bill unless the Senate receded from those amendments, by saying that if the Senate did not recede it was a matter of no consequence whether the bill failed or not. He asked Mr. Sherman what he proposed, by his amendment, to give to

Mr. Sherman replied that he proposed to give them the exclusive right of the sale of their books in the United States.

Mr. Hiscock remarked that it would be no exclusive right, when purchasers could import books under the present law, paying a duty of 25 per cent. He asserted that no foreign author would avail himself of the copyright act with the Sherman amendment in it, because his book would be pirated somewhere else, and would be imported into the United States. As to Mr. Ingalls's amendment, admitting newspapers and periodicals, Mr. Hiscock said that under it the works of American authors could be published abroad in serial form, and could be imported without even paying duty. That amendment struck directly at American authors, and took from them the benefits of their

authors, and took from them the beneather copyright.

Mr. Reagan argued against the motion to recede. If the Senate should recede, then he hoped that "the iniquitous bill" would be defeated.

Mr. Blair suggested the insertion of a provision prohibiting the importation of any American copyrighted book from any country where the book is not copyrighted. He thought that such a provision would cover every difficulty, and he commended it to the attention of the Senate conferrees.

Mr. Platt stated that the Senate conferrees had

Mr. Platt stated that the Senate conferrees had proposed substantially that modification to the House conferrees, and that it was refused.

Mr. Blair said he was informed by one of the House conferrees that no such proposition had been offered or considered.

Mr. Daniel argued against the motion to recede. Without the Sherman amendment the bill would be, he said, a relic of barbarism—its sole purpose being to put up a bar against the knowledge of the world, and to place American students and readers at the absolute mercy of an insatuate and extortionate monopoly.

and readers at the absolute mercy of an inscalar and extertionate monopoly.

A division on Mr. Platt's motion was called for, and the question was taken first on the motion to recede from the Sherman amendment. The motion was defeated—yeas 28, nays 33. So the Sherman amendment was insisted on. The same course was taken with the Ingalls amendment, without a division, and a further conference was ordered.

ce was ordered. The following is the vote in detail: The Ionowing is the vote in helair; Vess-Messrs, Aldrich, Eigir, Builer, Carey, Chand-rer, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Eyarts, Far-rell, Frye, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Me connell, McMillan, McPherson, Morrill, Plait, Sawyer, heap, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Warren, Wash-

Comben. Stanford, Stewart, Stockbruge, Wall, Carllsle, Nays—Mesers, Allen, Bate, Herry, Call, Carllsle, Nays—Mesers, Allen, Bate, Herry, Call, Carllsle, Casey, Cockrell, Coise, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, George, Gornan, Gray, Hale, Hampton, Harris, Ingalis, Jones (Ark.), Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pettigrew, Pierce, Pugh, Ransem, Sanders, Sherman, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Wilson—33.

#### GREAT INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS. HOW THE TOTALS OF THE VARIOUS BILLS HAVE

PEEN SWELLED TO BIG AMOUNTS. Washington, March 3 (Special).-The result of the struggle to put miscellaneous items on the Appropria-tion bills is still in doubt. It is impossible at this time to tell just what the aggregate of the appropriations for the session will be. These miscellaneous items mount up largely in the rush of the closing hours of a sesion. At the close of the last session a "very liberal" estimate was made by the committees, fixing the sum of those items at \$5,000,000, but it turned out that the aggregate was \$10,000,000. At this time it is just as uncertain how much these items will add to the

regular appropriations.

It is a significant fact that ever since there was a division of labor on the Appropriations bills, some of them being distributed among other committees of the House, there has been a rapid increase of expenditures. The increase this time is greater than formerly, but it may be regarded as only in line with the course of affairs since the distribution of labor first was ordered. The general distribution occurred at the opening of the XLIXth Congress. Since then there has been a large increase in the aggregate of annual appropriations of course due in a measure to the increased needs of the Government, but the fact that each committee thinks only of the money that it is authorizing to be expended, and not of what all the other appropriations may swell the total to, leads to an increase of expenditure all along the line, no committee being willing to economize in the interest of a bill held by

The Agricultural bill, since it was taken from the Appropriation Committee, has grown from about \$200,000 per year to \$3,000,000; the Military Academy bill has grown from \$300,000 to \$400,000. and has gone as high as \$900,000 since the transfer. The Indian Appropriation bill has grown from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and the Consular and Diplomatic from \$1,000,000 (about) to \$1,850,000. The lomatic from \$1,000,000 (about) to \$1,500,000. The Postoffice bill has grown from \$53,000,600 to \$77,000,000. The Army Appropriation bill has grown \$500,000. The Naval Appropriation bill was about \$14,000,000 tife has year it was with the Appropriations Committee. Since then it has grown to more

The idea of distributing the bills originated in a Democratic House and had the object in view of getting them through earlier in the session. This has not been accomplished, however, for the bills are about as badly crowded into the end of the session as they could possibly be.

#### MR. PLUMB'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED. HIS ATTEMPT TO INJURE THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM FAILS.

Washington, March 3 (Special).-Mr. Plumb's amend ment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which sought to transfer the Census Bureau force, without further Civil Service examination, to the classified service, was promptly ruled out of order in the Senate to-day, thus putting a quietus to any further attempts on the part of the Kansas Senator and his allies to strike a blow at a system which in the course of his remarks he ingeniously maintained it was his desire to uphold. If such is his desire, it must be confessed that Mr. Plumb has strange ways of manifesting it. He practically admitted that the propostion submitted by him was wrong, but he seemed to justify his course on the novel ground that the Civil Service was not without fear, favor or affection." information, he said, was that it could be shown that favoritism of the worst kind was practised; that a system of backscratching and underhand work wa carried on whereby persons were picked out for pro-tection. This was done either with or without permission of the Commissioners, for it often happened that the butler of a house dispensed hospitality as well as the proprietor.

Mr. Edmunds remarked that those who did it ough Mr. Plumb assented to that, but said that such a

thing was inevitable under the sort of autocracy that thing was inevitable under the sort of autocracy that had been built up on Civil Service reform and which considered itself not only beyond the President of the United States, but beyond the Constitution itself. The system was run in a way that would in his judgment break it down. He did not wish to have it broken down. He did not wish to have a restoration of the former condition of things under which clerical offices were scrambled for as the prizes of politics.

Mr. Plumb said much more to the same effect, which it would be idle to repeat here, since the whole amendment was excluded on the point of order made by Mr. Edmunds that it involved legislation upon an appropriation bill.

NO AGREEMENT ON THE PENSIONS BILL. Washington, March 3 .- The conferrees on the Pension Appropriation bill to-day reported to the Senate that no nent had been reached. Mr. Allison explained that the disagreement was over an amendment adopted the Senate that the provision limiting fees of pen-n attorneys to \$2 (in cases of increased pensions) and not apply to existing valid contracts, and he oved that the Senate recede from that amendment.

Senate on that point.

The vote was taken on Mr. Allison's motion, and it was rejected. The Senate voted to insist on the amendment and to ask for a further conference.

AT ODDS ON THE AGRICULTURAL BILL. THE HOUSE NON-CONCURS IN THE SENATE

AMENDMENTS. Washington, March 3 .- A message from the Houannouncing the appointment of House conferrees of the Agricultural bill was laid before the Senate to-day. It was complicated with an order of the House that its conferrees should not agree to the Senate amend ment extending till January 1, 1892, the time for the collection of statistics on irrigation and appropriating one of the Senate conferrees, prevented a full and free conference. Such instructions had never before been given to conference of either House. He moved that the Senate decline the conference on the term proposed by the House. This proposition was regarded by Messes Sherman, Ingalts and Gorman as lacking

in parliamentary courtesy. Mr. Sherman suggested a resolution that the House acceptance of the conference was not in the usual form; but even that proposition was not found sultable and was withdrawn; and it was finally decided that the Senate conferrees should meet the House conferrees. The Agricultural bill came up before the House also when Mr. Funston, of Kansas, moved to non

concur in the Schate amendments. The motion was agreed to, and a conference was ordered. Mr. Cannon then offered a resolution directing the House conferrees not to agree to the Senate amendment appropriating \$20,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish information as best methods of irrigating the region between the 97th

degree of longitude and the castern foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, further moved to instruct the conferrees to insist that it was not within the constitutional competency of the Senate to place on the bill the amendment providing that any facturer of sugar from sorghum may remove from distilling warehouses to factories used solely for the manufacture of such sugar from sorghum distilled spirits in bond, free of tax, to be used solely in such canufacture of sugar from sorghum; and that the

mpon its prerogatives.

Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Blonnt, of Georgia, con tended that the provision suggested by the Senate was a revenue measure, which, under the Constitution, must orginate in the House. Mr. Breckinridge's motion was lost. Yeas, 104; nays, 147.

The Speaker then appointed Messrs. Funston, Pugsley and Hatch as conferrees on the bill.

House views such amendment as an encreachment

### NO OPPOSITION TO MR. BLAIR.

HIS APPOINTMENT AS MINISTER TO CHINA HAS NOT BEEN OBJECTED TO BY CHINA.

Washington, March 3 (Special).-The Chinese tion here denies in the most emphatic manner the truth of the statement that the appointment of Mr. Blair as Government. Mr. Ho, one of the attaches of the Le gation, is quoted this afternoon as saying:

"The statement that when Senator Blair's nomina tion was sent to the senate the Chinese Minister cauled to his home Government a long dispatch of some 1,200 words, giving Mr. Blair's record on the Chinese ques-tion, is entirely without foundation. A cablegram was, of course, sent, but it was the merest announcement that Mr. Blair had been nominated and that the nomination had been confirmed. It was less than twent; words in length and not probably more than ten criticism was given and no word has been received from the Chinese Government in answer to the Any action hostile to the appointment would be taken presumably on information sent from here, and nothing against Mr. Blair has been sent or is likely to be sent. We have, of course, made investigations, but all we have found out is favorable to the appointment rather than against it."

"Then the whole thing was a fake?" "Then the whole thing was a fake!"

"That's it, exactly. I have been in this country long enough to know what a fake is, even if I do not use the word myself, and I should call the whole story about Mr. Blaire said that so far as he knew there was nothing whatever in the story that the Chinese Government had protested against the appointment of Mr. Blair.

Washington, March 3 .- The conference report on the undry Civil Appropriation bill, which was presented and read last night, was taken up and agreed to in

Mr. Paddock inquired of Mr. Allison what had become of an amendment put in by the Senate for a laboratory building for the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Allison informed him that that amendment had been surrendered by the Senate conferrees, at the urgent request of the House conferrees.

Mr. Paddock expressed his surprise that a Senator from the great agricultural State of Iowa had surrendered an amendment so important to the agricultural interests of the country; and he intimated that the surrender had been made because the money ap-propriated for that building was needed for the pur-chase of the Maithy House and the Coast Survey build-inge. He did not wish to disparage the Senator from lows, who was one of the most useful legislators in Congress, but who, he feared, was too amiable. been made because the money ap-

Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Paddock and said that Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Paddock and said that when that Senator had more experience in the Senate and in the course of legislation he would have learned something of the methods by which bills are passed, and he (Mr. Allison) would be gratified when that period arrived. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cannon presented the conference report on the sundry Civil bill to the House and It was agreed to.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. WINDRIM NOT SUS-TAINED.

Washington, March 3 .- Mr. Spooner, from the Comnittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day submitted to the Senate the result of the committee's investigations of certain allegations made by citizens of Springileid, Mo., concerning the selection of a site for a public building at that city, together with other communications upon the subject making certain in sinuations against the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. Windrim, in connection with the matter The report states that the committee are unanimously of opinion that there is nothing whatever in the testimony which impeaches in any wise the capacity or integrity of Mr. Windrim, who, says the report seems in the matter to have been governed entirely by his judgment as to selecting the site. Neither, continues the report, was it shown that he was im-properly influenced by certain persons in making the selection.

A REAUTIFUL GIFT TO MR. MORRILL. Washington, March 3 .- Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, th hairman of the Invalid Pensions Committee of the House, was to-day presented with a beautiful and costly aliver table service by his colleagues on the committee.
Mr. Goodnight, of Kentucky, made the presentation
speech, to which Mr. Morrill fittingly responded.

A SITE FOR THE GULF DRY DOCK

Washington, March 3 (special).—The board on the election of a site for a Gulf dry dock will need at the Navy Department to-morrow to complete the report of its recent southern trip. The places men tioned by the board as being in any sense suitable for dry dock sites include Tampa and Key West, Fla. Galveston, Tex., and the banks of the Mississipp above and below New-Orleans. The former board de-tailed for a like purpose had recommended in favor talled for a like purpose had recommended in favor of Algiers, La., but, it is understood that the present board has rejected that site, and will recommend one on the opposite bank of the Mississlppl, below New

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orieans. Algers while the new site has the disadvantage of being open to the current. This feature is offset by being open to the current. This reactive is observed the possibility of defending a mayal station located there. It has a depth of water of nearly 100 feet and seemed to combine the desired features of a dry dock site. The depth of water at Tampa and Galveston is not sufficient at present to justify the location of the dock at either of those ports. The board objected to Key West, it is said, because of the liability to destruction by an enemy in time of war.

## THE SPOLIATION CLAIMS BILL PASSED.

EVERAL OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE DEFICI-ENCY BILL ADOPTED. Washington, March 3.—The score or more Senators who had remained industriously at work until the close

of yesterday's session found, when they left the snowstorm. As soon as the morning prayer was ofdoors were closed for an executive session.

The doors were reopened at 10:15, when the General Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, and all the mendments that had been agreed to in Committee of the Whole last night were agreed to in bulk by the chate, except as to four that were reserved, including the French spollation claims and the Pacific Railroad

000 for the relief of the citizens of Oklahoma who have been rendered destitute by the unexampled grouth of the last season. Agreed to.

The first of the reserved amendments, as to pay ment to the Pacific railroads, was agreed to without

payment of the French spollation claims. Mr. Ed-mands made the point of order that every one of them was purely a private claim and had no business on an appropriation bill. Mr. Hale argued against the point

for the benefit of looby agents, and not for that of the descendents of the original claimants. Mr. Hour asserted that there never were claims that

made a stronger appeal to the honor and the public

in Connecticut and that not one in twenty of them had passed into the hands of assignees. Mr. Sherman said he had examined the question when he first went to Congress and that he had come

States. He still entertained that opinion. part payment to France in the purchase of the he French spotiation claims that were represented in

Messrs, Stewari, Hoar, Edmunds, Spooner, Morrill, Daniel, Blair and Hawley-the latter declaring that in few things was be ashamed of his country, but that this was one of them. Finally, Mr. Gorman

Mr. Siewart offered an amendment to reimburse to the States of California, Oregon and Nevada moneys expended by them in the suppression of the Rebellion-\$2,451,369 to California, \$224,526 to Oregon, and of Columbia for an extension of buildings beyond

Mr. Chandler made a point of order against the amendment, and also opposed it on its merits. The Mr. Chandler, to show who the "artstorats" were, gave the names of those who had petitioned the Commis-sioners not to grant the perint. After a discussion, in which half a dozen Senators took part, the Vice Presi-dem sustained the point of order and Mr. Free ap-pealed from the decision of the Chair. The vote was taken, and the decision of the Chair was not sustained-yeas 12, nays 40. The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Daniel moved to insert a paragraph directing the Secretary of the Treasury to resettle and pay the claims of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginta and South Carolina, and the City of Baltimore, on account of advances made in the War of 1812, and appropriating \$2.00,000 for that purpose. The motion was acreed to yens 23, nays 22. The motion was arreed to—yeas 28, nays 22.

Mr. Turple offered an amendment to pay to Sistas Q.

Mr. Stripe offered an amendment to pay to Sistas Q.

Howe, surviving partner of W. T. Pate & Co., distillers, \$10,002 overpaid taxes; and he appealed to Mr. Hale not to make a point of order against it. Mr. Hale agreed not to make a point of order if Mr. Turple would not make a speech. The proposition was accepted by Mr. Turple, and the amendment was agreed to—Mr. Hale remarking that the Senate seemed determined to put on all sorts of claims, and that there was no use in his resisting them.

The bill was then passed and sent back to the House with the Senate amendments.

EXTRA PAY FOR CAPITOL EMPLOYES. Washington, March 3 (special).-The usual farce of refusing and then granting an extra month's pay to the employes in and around the Capitol has been coacted. Last night the item providing for this extra month's pay was stricken out by the Sonate. Messrs. Plumb and Hale making savage attacks upon it This morning the item was restored and the employe will probably get their pay. This was done by a vote of 38 to 24. It naturally encouraged other efforts in a similar direction. Mr. Faulkner moved to add to the paragraph the words "and the official reporters of he Schale and House." "And I move," said Schalor Hale, "to add to that the words "Senators and Repreentatives in Congress.' If the business of Congress I hoth houses, there is no reason why that of Senators and Representatives should not be added too." Subsequently Mr. Hale withdrew his amendment, with the emark that he had not intended it seriously. No one, if course, supposed he had. Mr. Faulkner's amendment was agreed to. e add continually to the compensation of officials of

BILLS WHICH HAVE BECOME LAWS. Washington, March 3.-The President has signed the Direct Tax bill, the act to prevent bookmaking and poolselling in the District of Columbia, the resolution authorizing Vice-Consul-General Scidnore to accept a medal conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan, the act granting a pension to the widow of Read-Admiral Porter, the act to provide or ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to premote commerce, the act for a new Mint limiting at Philadelph , the act in regard to the areaty of reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands, the act providing for safe and humane transportation of cuttle.

THE HAWAHAN CABLE SCHEME DEFEATED. Washington, March 3.—The conferrees on the Diplo natic Appropriation bill have settled the only remain a cable between the United States and Hawaii. This action was due to the uncompromising position taken by the House, which has insisted on the rejection of the Hawaiian cable project. When the conference report on the Diplomatic bill was presented to the House to-day, It was at once rejected and the con crees were instructed to lustst on their disagreto the provision for the cable to Hawaii. The pall again went to conference, and the Senate conference were obliged to give up the cable project, and finally agreed to strike it out from the bill.

AN EXTENSION TO THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, March 3.—Mr. Milliken, of Maine, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day reported favorably a bill for the erection of an extension to the White House in accordance with plans proposed by Mrs. Harrison. The plans contemplate using the present mansion as a private residence and the erection, as an addition, of an official wing on the west side of the present building, the addition to be a counterpart of the original structure, and connected with it by colonnades and conservatories—the whole structure completed to cost not more than \$950,000.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, March 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

william R. Leets, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; G. Harrison Smith, Collector of Customs at Cape Vincent, N. Y. Postmasiers—Alfred T. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio; Edwin Addrich, Canton, Ohio; Henry C. Myers, Missenia, Mont.

Third Lieutenant Cyrus B, Fengar to be second lieutenant In the Revenue service.

MORE NEGROES IN LOUISIANA THAN WHITES. Washington, March 3 .- A statement prepared at the Census Bureau shows that the total population of Louisiana is 1,118,587. Of this number 554,712 are white, 562,893 colored, 626 Indians, 315 Chinese, and

All the furniture at Geo. C. Flint's, 16th-st. and ath-ave., is marked in plain figures. You can look about

STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION. A NET DECREASE DURING FEBRUARY-CHANGES

DURING TWELVE MONTHS. Washington, March 3 (Special).-The Treasury Department monthly statement of the circulation issued to-day shows a net decrease during February amount ing to \$7,516,932. There was an increase of \$3,769, 573 in silver Treasury notes and \$589,343 in United tates notes during the month, and decreases of \$8 720,320 in gold certificates, \$1,258,396 in standard silver dollars, \$688,402 in gold coin, \$377,991 in sub-sidiary silver and \$21,527 in silver certificates.

The total circulation of the country on March 1 is placet at \$1,518,459,319 against \$1,426,104,391 on March 1, 1890, an increase during the last twelve months of \$92,334,928.

The changes in circulation of various kinds of mone during the last twelve months, together with the amounts in circulation, are shown in the following

Amount in circulation— Gold coin Standard sliver dollars subsidiary alliver dollars coid certificates Silver errificates Silver errificates L. S. rotes Automal bank notes	63,300,333 57,345,638 147,119,129 303,822,259 28,871,279 340,274,851	Mar. 1, 1890, \$373,507,203 58,856,386 53,950,36; 130,604,894 284,176,205 None, 337,087,151 187,028,229
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	THE COURSE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

The general stock of money coined or issued and

ing table:		
Colt	ed or issued.	In Treasury.
Gold coin	8642 202 173	8283,469,200
Standard silver dollars	394,601.005	331,010,453
Subsidiary silver dollars	77,698,303	20,352,602
Gold certificates	172,274,899	
Silver certificates	307,168,474	3,346,213
Silver Treasury notes	33,150,700	4,279,421
U. S. notes	346.681.016	6,400,163
National bank notes	173,663,374	4,970,638

The coinage of the mints during the last month of all kinds of money aggregated in value \$5,616,300— of this amount \$3,035,000 was in standard silver dollars and \$5,414,400 in gold pieces.

VARIOUS MEASURES BEFORE THE SENATE. Washington, March 3 .- In the Senate to-day th enate bill to incorporate the National Conservatory of Music of America was passed.

The Senate then considered House pension billin the calendar, and after passing about sixty such esolution was reported and agreed to, directing the way and to report from time to time the effect of the development and production and prices of agricultural and manufactured articles at home and abroad, and upon wages, domestic and foreign, with authority to sit at such times and places as the committee may deem

Mr. Manderson, president pro tem, was appointed member of the Committee on Rules, in place of Mr. Ingalls, resigned; Mr. Casey, a member of the Committee on Agriculture, in place of Mr. Blair, resigned and Mr. McPherson, a member of the Select Committee on the Pacific Roads, in place of Mr. Hearst, deceased. There was some discussion as to the policy of leaving vacancles that are to occur in committees on account of the retirement of Senators open until the meeting of the next Congress when they can be filled after due de-liberation. Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Hale took the ground that the vacancies should not be filled now, except in cases where committees are to sit during the recess. Mr. Gorman admitted the correctness of that view and said that his side of the chamber regarded the appoint-

ments of to-day as temporary only. A resolution to pay ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkan as, his pay as Senator from March 4, 1867, till ho his remarks to the question before the House

A similar resolution was reported in the case of ex-senator Warner, of Alabama. Mr. Ingalis called attention to the two cases and spoke of them as extraordinary and unprecedented. He understood the the Senators from the reconstructed States had not only been paid back anterior to the date of their eletion, but anterior to the readmission of the States There ought to be some report in writing in thosenses. The committee that reported the resolution ought to inform the country why it was that twenty-five or thirty or forty thousand dollars was imposed on the contingent fund of the Senate. If the claims were valid they ought to be paid by appropriations in the Deficiency bill, and, if they were gratuitles or donations, that fact ought to be stated. Mr. Hale also opposed the resolutions. Objection was made to the Warner resolution and it was placed on the calendar, and a motion was made to reconsider the McDonald resolution.

into executive session. The doors were opened at ten minutes to 6, the senate passed about fifteen House pension bills, and at 6 o'clock took a recess entil :

o'clock.

At the night session Mr. Gray moved to take up the House bill for the transfer of the Revenue Marine service from the Treasnry Department to the Navy Department. Agreed to—yeas 35, mays 25—and the bill was taken up for consideration. Mr. Gray spoke in favor of the favor of it.

Mr. Cockrell opposed the bill, but yielded the flood
the conference report on the Indian Appropriation all was agreed to.

uce report on the Postoffice Appropriation The conference representation and properties of the appropriation for the foreign mail service, and was told that it had been left exactly as it had been agreed to in the Senate. Mr. Frye said that was satisfactory.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT BILL SIGNED. Washington, March 3.—The President signed the act for the construction of a new building for the mint at Philadelphia to-day, which is the 100th anniversary of the signing by President Washington of the act for the establishment of the original mint building in that city. At the request of Representative Eingham, the President presented him with the pen used in signing the bill, and it will be placed on exhibition in the building when completed.

THE SURPLUS REDUCED TO \$15,000,000. Washington, March 3 .- The Treasury Department to day paid out \$9,500,000 for pensions, completing the \$30,000,000 required on that account for the quarter ending to morrow. The Treasury surplus has accordingly been reduced to \$15,000,000.

Washington, March 3.—The amount of 4 1.2 per cent bonds redeemed to-day was \$34,200, making the total to date \$11,571,350.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, March 3 .- Fourth-class postmasters vere to-day appointed as follows: Peansylvania-F. strouse, Brick Tavern; Mrs. M. A. Funkhouse, Cay lors Ferry; W. H. Paul, McNeal; New-York-C. C. Dwight, Brandon.

DISPLACED BY MR. INGALLS'S SON Washington, March 3 (Special).—Among the closing official acts of Senator Ingalls's career in the Senate was the appointment of his son Ralph to the place of clerk of the Committee on District of Columbia The office is an annual one, and has attached to it a salary of \$2,120 a year. For over three years it has been held by T. J. Haig, an expert stenographer and an efficient clerk, who thoroughly expected to draw the sainry during the coming recess. It's displace-ment was a surprise, and is considered to be hardly a fit reward for his faithfulness.

SATISFIED WITH THE POSTOFFICE BILL. Washington, March 3.—The conferrees of the Post-office Appropriation bill have reached an agreement on the few points at issue between the two houses. The senate amendment increasing the appropriation for foreign mail service \$500,000, to meet the remirements of the Postal Subsidy bill, was accepted by the House conferrees. The senate amendment increasing by \$100,000 the appropriation for pay of clerks in postolices was amended so as to provide for an increase of \$60,000.

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN BILL. Washington, March 3.-The conferrees on the Indian Appropriation bill have reached an agreement on that bill, the House accepting the Senate amendment appropriating \$2,991,400 for payment to the Choctav and Chickasaw Indians for lands occupied by the

## IS LIFE WORTH LIVING? The man who keeps his stemach in first-class condition

The man who keeps his stomach in first-class condition all the time is the only man who stands a chance of success in life. The wealthy go to Carisbad to cure their indirection. We cannot all no to partake of the life-giving water of the famous Sprudel, but we can have tho waters brought to us, or we can use the genuine Carisbad Sprudel Salts, which is imported from Carisbad, and can be obtained of any reliable druggist. They are the concentrated power of the water itself. They have the same effect upon the system. For all disorders of the stomach, liver and kidners the genuine Carisbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is specially beneficial for chronic co stipation, gouty and rheuname affections. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the seal of the city of Carlsbad and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., agents, 6 Barclay-st., New-York," on every bottle.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Indian Territory, 35 Japanese. In the parish of Orleans there are 176,285 whites and 65,603 colored. In thirty-live parishes the number of colored people exceeds that of the whites, in some cases in the proportion of 15 to 1.

BILLS BEFORE THE HOUSE. Washington, March 3 .- When the House met this morning it found that the wear and tear of the heavy work of the last few days had told heavily upon the ending clerks, and their voices as they read the various measures sent to them were almost inaudible.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, submitted the conference report on the bill to increase the number of the board teers. As agreed to, the bill provides for eleven members, and names the following, in addition to those already appointed: Edmand N. Morrill, Alfred L. Pearson, William B. Franklin, John C. Black, George W. Steele, James Burnett, J. H. Bonebrake and Francis Fescenden. The report gave rise to some discussion, Mr. Outhwaite of Ohlo, desiring to insert the name of Samuel S. Yeder, of Ohlo, for that of James Barnett, and Mr. Boutelle of Maine, warmly criticising the conference for drepping the name of General Farnham and inserting that of Francis Fessen den, although the latter was his personal friend and

brave and gallant soldier. Pending action, Mr. Isuiterworth, of Ohlo, pre the conference report on the Legislative bill. agreement is reached on all questions, except the senate emendment making Senators' clerks annual employes The report was adopted and a further conferen

Cutcheon conference report, and it was agreed toeas, 124; nays, 123; the speaker easting the deciding

year, 121, hars, 125, the speaker water.

Mr. Spooner, of Blode Island, called up the Senate bill, increasing to \$100 n month the pension of the widow of Maojr-General Silas Casey. It was agreed to—year 151, nays 82.

At the night session the Speaker laid before the House the senate joint resolution amending the act testablishing Circuit Coarts of Appeals by providing that such courts shall hold their arst session on the third Tuesday in June, 1891. Mr. Caswell, of Wiscongo, offered an amendment providing that nothing in

camblishing Circuit Courts of Appeals by providing that such courts shall hold their first session on the third Tuesday in June, 1891. Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment providing that nothing in the original act shall be held or construed in any way to impair the jurisdiction of the supreme Court or any Circuit Court of The United States in any cause wherein a writ of error or an appeal shall have been issued out or taken to said court before July 1, 1891. The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution as amended, passed.

The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Funston, of Kansas, submitted a disagreeing report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and the bill was returned to the conference.

The conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill was agreed to.

J. S. Taylor, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for a commission of five persons on the subject of alcoholic liquer traffic. Mr. Spinola, of New York, demanded a second, and Messrs. Taylor and Spinola were appointed as tellers and proved to be very incompetent. On the first trial the tellers failed entirely to count the negative, and the vote had to be taken again. But this trial proved but little better than the other. As members passed between the tellers they were indiscriminately announced as voting in the aftermative or the negative, and the vote had to be taken again. But this trial proved but little better than the other. As members passed between the tellers they were indiscriminately announced as voting in the aftermative or the negative. A crowd of members surrounded the tellers and indused in jocular remarks and turned the House into a bediam. The speaker was indiscant, and with gavel in hand attempted to restore order, but in vain, until he was sinally obliged to cut the Gordina knot by declaring the motion carried by a vote of 50 to 54.

Mr. Spinola, in speaking against the bill, could not be speaker. The speaker-file for the proven him, the bill

he left. (Laughter.)
The speaker-The gentleman is out of order.
Mr. spinola-I am trying to be in order.
The Speaker-The gentleman is out of order.
Mr. spinola-What would put me in
Laughter.)

(Laugh The Speaker (sternly)-The centleman must confin THE WHITE-WAX INSECT.

A REMARKABLE CHINESE INDUSTRY. From "Nature's" review of Mr. A. Hosie's "Three

From "Nature's" review of Mr. A. Hosie's "Three Years in Western China."

Mr. Hosie's third journey was in one sense the most interesting of all, for, although the country traversed was not all new, the object was to study carefully, for the authorities at Kew, the Chinese insectavax industry. He decided for this purpose to visit the centre of the wax culture of the province, to ascend by the way the sacred Mount Omel, from whose summit the glory of Buddha is said to be visible, and then to strike the Yangtsze at its highest navigable point. The mountain, which is about 11,000 feet high, has been devoted to the worship of Buddha almost since the beginning of our era, and is sufficiently remarkable from a physical point of view. Mr. Hosie devotes a special chapter to the white-wax insect and the industry associated with it, in which he traces the career of the Coccus pela of Westwood from its cradle, through its busy and interesting life, to its dishonored grave. It is only in quite recent years, and mainty through Mr. Hosie's journey, that the mystery surrounding the industry has been cleared up. The subject was frequently referred to in older works in China, and the chief object of Mr. Hosie's journey was to procure for sir Joseph Hooder specimens of the foliage of the flowers and trees on which the insects are propagated, specimens of the fiving incrusted white wax, samples of the latter as it appears in commerce, and Chinese candles made from it.

The Chinaram Chinara

about 5,000 feet above the level of the sal, is the great breeding spround of the while was insect. One very prominent tree there is known to the Chinese as the insect tree. It is an everymen with the leaves spring in pairs from the branches, very thick, dark green closey, ovate and pointed. In May and the property of the control of t

imparting a gloss to silk, and as a furniture pollsh.

When the Hairison Administration came into power General Sherman was besteged by hundreds who wanted his influence to obtain places under the Government. So amnoted was he that in sheer self-defence le had to announce that he would henerforth sign no papers of that kind. One day an old versan called on the General at his residence in New York and said that he had been a member of General Frank P. Blair's corps, and had been Tak Sherman on his march to the sea. The stirring days of 1864 were gone over enthusiastically. Finally the soldler stated his business. He had been unfortunate. The little he had accumulated had been swept away. His health was infirm and he could not do hard work. He had consended to ask his old commonfler to give him a recommendation to Postmuster Van Cott for a place in the Postoffice in New-York. General Sherman was bligger.

The mystic 7 disorders, dyspepsia, hendache, biliousness, constitution, piles, nervousness, and general ill feeling permanently cired by taking Shemous Liver Resulator.

CHEEKS A RAW SORE

Little Boy's Suffering from Eczema Grew Worse under 3 Doctors. Cured by Cuticara. After trying three eminent physicians, the disease gree worse; both cheeks became a raw scre. Then spots began to break out on his body; and I am of an opinion gan to break out on his body; and I am of an opinion that if I had not tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, my boy would to-day have been covered from head to foot win the terrible disease. After using the remedies for two months, he was entirely cured, and is now as fair as any boy. I send you this testimonial in hones some now. boy. I send you this testimonial in hopes some poor at-flicted one may see this cure and obtain CUTICURA REMEDIES at once.

J. WILLIARD VANS.
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

SKIN DISEASE FOR YEARS,

I have read a good deal about the CUTICURA REMB-DIES, but I did not take any stock in them until I sav-it with any own eyes. My sister had skin disease for a large number of years. It broke out all over her body and face. Doctor did her no good. Tried everything Used one set of CUTICURAS. It has all disappeared You can take this for a testimonial.

Miss MARY McCARTHY,

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT

the New Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Human Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impur-ties, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the skin Beautifler, externally (to clear the skin and se and restore the hair), cure every species of agoniz itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Puriflers and Humor Remedies of modern times, and daily make more great cures than at other blood and skin remedies combined.

Soid everywhere. Price. CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. F Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 page 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and off

Chest Pains, Goreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation reHeved in one minute by the Cuticura AntiPuin Plaster. Nothing like it for West Lungs.

a tight place. He had solemnly promised not to write or sign a letter of recommendation for any one. Still he wished to help his comrade. Running his hand into his pocket he took out his visiting card, and said: "You wish to get into the Postoffice! Now, here, I cannot write a letter, as by doing that I would break my pledge, but just you give this card to Van Coa and tell him that you are my friend and that I seen you, and if he desires to know more about it tell him to ask me. If he does I'll fix it." The soldier was overloyed and was about to leave, after thanking the General, when the latter said: "So you are not doing very well, are you? You may have to wait some time hefore you get the office; what are you going to do until then? At any rate let's shake hands. I may not soo you again." There was a hearty shake. The soldier felt something placed in his hand. It was a \$500 bill.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE EMPRESS'S VISIT TO PARIS

INCIDENTS ATTENDING THE ARRIVAL OF KAISER FREDERICK'S WIDOW.

EMPRESS EUGENIE MISTAKEN FOR THE OTHER ROYAL VISITOR-A CALL UPON BON-NAT, THE PAINTER. (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

Paris, February 21. Empress Frederick, or rather Countess Von Lingen. under which name the widow of Kaiser Frederick II is travelling incognito, has arrived here, and has already spent one day in Paris. persons say that she has come here on her own volition, merely to spend a few days in this capital, in shopping and sight-seeing. Others pretend that she is sent here by her son, Emperor William, in order to fee the pulse of Parisian sentiment, and see how he would himself be received if he should carry out his pet wish to visit France. I leave to diplomatists the task of pronouncing upon the true motives of the Empress's journey, and shall confine myself to relating briefly the

incidents of her visit here.

The Empress had already spent a few days in Paris, clothed with an impenetrable incognito, in 1878 and 1883; but this is the first time she has been here since she became an Empress and since her husband's death. The newspapers had announced that she would arrive here by the Cologne train at the Northeastern Railway Station at 6 p. m. A crowthe Northeastern Kallway Station at 6 p. m. A crowd of 200 or 300 persons had assembled by that time, in the square facing the exit gate of the arriving trains. A woman of German origin was waiting in the crowd, holding in her hands a fine bouquet of violets. When asked whether the flowers were in tended for the Empress she answered in the affirmative and was not disturbed by anybody. At 6 p. m. a train arrived at the station, the gate was ope with a veil, appeared. She was met by a gentleman who accompanied her to a carriage, which quietly drove down the street. Most of the people composing the crowd silently took off their hats, and only a few murmurs were heard as the lady and her escort passed through the ranks of the bystanders. She was a widow, also, but not the German Empress: she was ex-Empress Eugenie, and was escorted by M. Raim-

baux, her former equerry at the Court of the Tulleries When the crowd learned of their mistake, and were told also that it was the Boulogne and not the Cologne train which had arrived, they dispersed quietly. There were no spectators in the rallway station square at 12:45 a. m., when the ex-Empress of Germany arrived there. She was accompanied by her daughter, Princess Marguerite; Countess Perpoucher, her lady of honor, and Count Seckendorf, her chamberlain. The whole staff of the German Embassy was in waiting on th platform of the station, and the Empress was received by Count Munster, the Ambassador, and his daughter, the latter of whom the Sovereign kissed cordially. Three landans of the Embassy were in waiting, one of which the Empress entered, with her daughter and Count Munster and his daughter. They were driven to the hotel of the German Embassy, where apartments had been prepared for the Imperial guests.

On the next morning the Empress and her daughter visited the Garden of the Tuileries, the panorama and the artistic exhibition in the street Boissy d'Anglas. the artistic exhibition in the street Boissy d'Anglas. In the afternoon, while Princess Margnerite took a ride to the Jardin d'Acclimatation with Count Manster, who himself drove the horses, the Empress paid a visit to the studio of the famous portrait painter Bonnat, where she stayed for more than an hour. Having noticed that she was recognized and that people were assembling in front of the house, she semi-orders to her coachman to drive to another street, which she reached through a door in the rear of the house. The same precaution for maintaining the incognito was taken whenever the Empress went in or out of the Germal Embassy. In the evening a grand dimer was given at the Embassy, the only guests being the members of the Legation.

Embassy. In the evening a grand dinner was given at the Embassy, the only guests being the members of the Legation.

Princess Marguerite took a ride to-day to the Bois de Houlcome, accompanied by Mrs. Schoen, the wife of the Embassy's counseilor. Her mother went to the City Hall of Paris, which was burned during the Commune, but which has been splendidly rebuilt, and now stands just as it was formerly. White-coing there is her carriage, along the quays of the left bank of the Schee, the headquarters of many celebrated booksellers, she stopped at one of them to get change for a 100-france not and to see some tine etchings. At half-past 12 the Countess Von Lingen returned to the German Embassy.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. WEDNESDAY. Washington, March 3 .- For Southern New-England and Eastern New-York, snow, turning into rain;

For Fastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, rain; slightly warmet, except in the last two States; variable winds; clearing and

cooler Thursday night.

For South Carolina and Georgia, clearing and colds

Thursday morning.

For Florida, fair; cooler in the western part.

For Florida, fair; cooler in the western part.

For Alabama, Misstssippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Easters

Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky, clearing and colder.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West

Virginia and Ohlo, clearing and much colder Thursday morning.
For Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, clearing
and colder.
For Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and lowa, fair; warmer Thursday morning.
For Missouri, fair; slightly cooler.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Moraing. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 8 7 8 9 10 11 30.5 

light snow, which almost turned into rain at night, made up yesterday's weather. The temperature rose almost steadily from midnight to midnight. Its range was from steadily from midnight to midnight. 23 to 33 decrees, the average (28%) being 5 higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 10½ lower than on Monday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be warmer weather, with snow turning into raise.

in the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer fluctuations yesterday, as observed as the United States Signal Service station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Porry's Pharmacy, Sun Building, Tribune Office, March 4, 1 a. m .- Cloudiness.